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BRAZILIAN BULLETIN

Published by the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
(Under the Dept. of Industry & Commerce of the Ministry of Labor, Industry & Commerce of Brazil)

Vol. XVI | APRIL 15, 1960 | No. 372

Brasília's Inauguration Is on April 21

Coffee Group Raises Quotas

Directors of International Coffee Agreement Notice "A Slight Improvement"

The directors of the International Coffee Agreement met in Washington early in April to set coffee export quotas for the second quarter of the current year. These they fixed at 7,600,000 bags of 132 pounds each.

4,139,000 Bags for Brazil

The seventeen directors agreed, however, according to the Associated Press, which reported the news of the conference, that Brazil and Colombia could export beyond the quotas set for them if the international market should require more coffee. Thus Brazil, with the largest quota, was allowed to export 4,139,000 bags. Colombia, with the second largest allotment, was given a quota of 1,417,000 bags.

The directors also revised upward the full year export quotas of eleven members of the agreement, under a provision tying exports to production estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. These revisions added 1,302,040 bags to the previously agreed upon annual quotas totaling 32,650,000 bags. The new full year exportable quota for the seventeen members is 33,952,040 bags.

Long-Term Pact Needed

A spokesman for the directors said that the increased quotas indicated a slight improvement in the level of coffee prices but added that the coffee growing nations needed a long-term agreement this year to assure price stabilization.

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Dr. Kubitschek Greets Mr. Stevenson

When Mr. Adlai Stevenson, twice the candidate for the Presidency of the United States on the Democratic party ticket, was in Brazil recently, he was the official guest of the Brazilian Government. He is shown above being welcomed in Rio de Janeiro by President Kubitschek. At a press conference in Brazil Mr. Stevenson praised Operation Pan America.

Ministry of Commerce Is Planning To Set Up Three New Bureaus in U.S.

Cities Selected: Los Angeles, New Orleans and Chicago: Mr. Medaglia in Charge

Mr. Francisco Medaglia, the Director of the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau in New York, announces that he has been asked by the Brazilian Ministry of Labor, Industry and Commerce, under which the Trade Bureau functions, to form additional Trade Bureaus in the United States cities of Los Angeles, New Orleans and Chicago.

Inquiries Invited

The Bureau Director will be in Brasília for the inauguration of the new national capital, but he

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Many Notables Are Expected

Ambassador Moreira Salles Is to Tender a Luncheon To Representatives

Everything is in readiness for the official opening of Brasília within the next week. President Kubitschek will lead the Nation in celebrating the moving of the capital of Brazil from Rio de Janeiro to its new location in the interior State of Goiás.

Elaborate Program

There will be a host of important visitors, the guests of Brazil and of its President. In its next issue the *Brazilian Bulletin* will detail the elaborate ceremonies marking the dedication of a working city sprung to life.

Sources in Brasília have indicated that about eighteen hundred special invitations have gone out to all friendly countries for representation at the inauguration ceremonies. Novacap officials expect to install these honor guests in quarters at the Brasília Palace Hotel. All its rooms look out upon the Palace of the Dawn, the President's residence.

Ambassadors to Entertain

Brazilian ambassadors at their posts will entertain friends of Brazil on opening day. His Excellency the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, Walther Moreira Salles, will tender a luncheon to all the representatives of the American nations. Among those present will be Mr. Roy Rubbottom Jr., U. S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

Bureau Chief in Brasília

Mr. Francisco Medaglia, the

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Promotion of Brazil's Fine Glassware and Ceramics

Big Distribution Is Now Available

The Brazilian Government's Trade Bureau Has on File Company Contacts

The Brazilian Government Trade Bureau in New York is undertaking a promotion of fine Brazilian glassware and also of the many excellent varieties of chinaware manufactured in Brazil. It is calling special attention to the First Sales Exhibit of Brazilian Glassware to be held at John Wanamaker's, 150 Broadway, New York City, from April 25 through 29.

U. S. Distributor

For those who are interested in the wholesale market, the Trade Bureau points out that a large importer and distributor of Brazilian glassware is the Queen Glass Company of Cumberland, Maryland. The manufacturer's representative of Cristais Prado S.A. in the United States is Sr. William Perez, 9 Lorraine St., Brooklyn 31, N. Y. The firm's plant is in São Paulo.

For those who do not know Brazilian chinaware, a visit to the Trade Bureau's permanent exhibits is in order. Here some of the choice examples of Brazilian craftsmanship may be seen together with notations of their sources. Brazilian chinaware manufacturers also now have local distributors whose names will gladly be furnished.

Brazilian Manufacturers

One large producer of fine chinaware in Brazil is Real, located in Mauá, State of São Paulo. Its employees, descendants of Italian and Portuguese craftsmen, have lifted ceramics to artistic expression. This company is near rich local sources of supply.

Another producer, Schmidt, is located in the southerly State of Santa Catarina. The staff of one thousand workers is nearly entirely of German descent. As a result, its forms are in the tradition of the fine German pieces. Their interpretations of Bavarian figurines adapted to New World characters and backgrounds are much admired in Brazil. They are featured in nearly all of the quality shops throughout the country.

Steatita, which manufactures in the booming State of Paraná, just south of the State of São Paulo and just north of the State of Santa Catarina, employs workers chiefly of Italian, Polish and Portuguese descent. Its factory at Itagui, very near Curitiba, the state capital, turns out a highly individualized product, the result of the backgrounds of its workers.

Studios in the North

Not to be overlooked are the small workshops of northern Brazil, which turn out unique creations in ceramics expressive of old Brazil. These hand-wrought artifacts combining the instinct of workmanship and folk belief are much admired by lovers of simplicity of design. They are becoming rather rare in the shops because the artisans are learning to imitate the more fashionable products of the industrial South. As a result, the folk expressions are rapidly becoming collectors' items.

Lovers of the distinctive should also recall the large period of Portuguese-Chinese influence upon Brazil, which reached its height during the eighteenth century. Some very lovely original Chinese patterns may still be found in dealers' shops. They are ideal accents in Chippendale and modern decors.

Glass and Ceramics Display at Bureau

Visitors to the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau in New York are always impressed by the crystal and ceramics display in the exhibits section of the Government suite. Artistic manufacture of these products has been traditional in Brazil. Recently, with the introduction of the latest mass production methods and equipment, Brazil has assumed a role of importance in the international market. Business interests, decorators and individuals are invited to see these exhibits. Arrangements can also be made for interviews with representatives of the Brazilian manufacturers.

Car Parts Plant Data Are Issued

From Merely Five Producers In 1940, the Number Grew To 1220 for Year 1959

With Brazil's automotive industry now exporting even to the giant North American car market, it may be said that automobile manufacturing in Brazil has become adult. Actually, the first components for automobiles were manufactured in Brazil as long as twenty years ago.

Source of Information

In 1940 there were five producers of automobile parts in the country. Today there are 1220. According to the São Paulo Automobile Parts Manufacturers Association, they have grown to 250 times their size twenty years ago. In 1953 Brazilian parts made up eighteen per cent of national manufacture. In 1959 this figure had skyrocketed to eighty per cent. In preliminary 1960 reports of their activities, some Brazilian automobile manufacturers state that their vehicles have already reached ninety-five per cent of national manufacture.

3 New Bureaus To Be Installed

In 3 United States Cities; Brazil Plans to Exhibit At World Trade Fair

(*From Page* 1)

is expected to be back at his post shortly after the ceremonies are concluded. Those individuals, organizations and firms which might be interested in submitting details on location, building plans and the like are invited to communicate with Mr. Medaglia at the New York address given elsewhere in the *Brazilian Bulletin*.

Bureau in Japan Also

Later still another trade bureau will be set up, this one in Japan. No other information is as yet available, but plans will be announced in the *Brazilian Bulletin* as soon as they are made public. Lately, there has been a stepping up of commercial activity with Japan, and a local trade bureau, it is expected, will facilitate business dealings among merchants of the two countries.

In another development, Mr. Medaglia stated that the Brazilian exhibit at the Fourth Annual United States World Trade Fair, to be held at the New York Coliseum from May 4 through May 14, will feature Brasília. An estimated half million persons will see displays about the world's newest capital, less than a month old when the trade fair opens.

In showing materials about Brasília, the exhibit will make it clear that the rising city on the Central Upland Plateau, some 800 miles from Rio de Janeiro, is now ready to receive guests. The 180-room Brasília Palace Hotel has been functioning for over a year and provides luxury service for its patrons.

Additional Hotel Space

Three other hotels will soon be open to take care of the huge influx of tourists expected immediately. One of the new hotels will be operated by the United States Hilton chain. Travel ex-

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On April 21, Brazil Also Celebrates "Tiradentes Day"

'Day of Martyr Of Independence'

Nicknamed "Toothpuller," Minas Gerais Precursor A Lover of Liberty

Brazil is about to celebrate one of her national holidays, Tiradentes Day or the Day of the Martyr of the Independence, which falls on April 21.

Tiradentes is the nickname given José Joaquim da Silva Xavier, the martyr of the unsuccessful revolution of 1789. The nickname means "tooth puller" and was bestowed upon Xavier, a young ensign in the cavalry, because for some time he had practised dentistry.

Took Place in Minas

The incident commemorated on Tiradentes Day was an uprising in Minas Gerais, where a group of students had returned from Europe filled with the ideals of the American and the French Revolutions. These young men dreamed of independence from Portugal and of proclaiming a republic for Brazil.

One of the most ardent of the idealists, Tiradentes was stationed at Vila Rica, Minas Gerais, where he surrounded himself with a group of priests, students, poets and even a few of his superior officers to oppose the many and heavy taxes which were levied by the Portuguese captaincies. They did not doubt that the other captaincies would follow their lead and revolt against Portugal.

Miners Active

The miners of Minas Gerais were moved to throw off Portuguese rule by the campaign then in progress to collect a fifth of the product of the mines as taxes.

The plans were laid but the revolution failed to come off. News of the conspiracy came to the governor of Minas Gerais, and the conspirators were all arrested. The trial that ended in their condemnation lasted two years.

Condemned to Gallows

It was established by royal decree that in the case of an unsuccessful conspiracy only the ringleader was to be condemned to death. Tiradentes was considered to have headed the movement, and this brought him to the gallows.

Strongminded and sustained by religious convictions, he accepted all the blame for the insurrection, rejoiced that his companions should escape the death penalty and mounted the scaffold with extraordinary serenity. Tiradentes is recognized as the martyr of Brazilian independence.

Victory 33 Years Later

The movement for independence in 1789 was stifled by the effects of the execution of Tiradentes, but the idea had germinated, and like seed falling upon the ground, it was to bear fruit thirty years later.

A Hallowed Shrine of Liberty, Ouro Preto

The town of Ouro Preto, the old city of Vila Rica, State of Minas Gerais, has been declared a national monument and its hallowed streets are a constant reminder of the love of independence which has existed in Brazil since early days. This interesting photograph shows how carefully the early monuments of the town have been preserved. In the late nineteenth century a North American traveler, Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright, visited Ouro Preto and penned these words as she gazed upon the scene above: "In the principal public square, appropriately named Praça da Independência, stands a marble column, surmounted by a statue of the martyred Tiradentes, commemorating the execution of the patriot; the pedestal of the monument is the original stone which was used as a pillory for the condemned, and to which he was bound when publicly scourged upon the very spot now marked by the splendid column . . . The locality where once stood the home of Tiradentes, which was destroyed, is guarded as sacredly as is the public square that was the scene of his execution, when his head was exposed on a pike as a warning to all rebellious spirits."

REAL Airlines Will Begin Flights To Japan Starting June Thirtieth

Increase in Travel to Orient Spurs Brazilian Carrier To Initiate Schedule

An increase in travel lately between points in Brazil and Japan has been noted. Part of it is due to the increase in commercial dealings between the 2 countries.

Now Flies to Los Angeles

To take advantage of this newly created market, REAL Airlines will inaugurate a new service to Tokyo on June 30. It will be an extension of the carrier's present São Paulo-Los Angeles route.

The inaugural flight, which will be operated with Super H Constellation equipment, will take off on June thirtieth from São Paulo over the regular São Paulo-Los Angeles run, stay overnight in Los Angeles and leave on July second for Tokyo, with stopovers at Honolulu and Wake Island.

Brasília's Inauguration Takes Place on April 21

A Federal Body Constructed City

The Total Cost of the Work Up to Date of Transfer Set at Cr$8,000,000,000

(*From Page* 1)

Director of the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau in New York, has been invited to participate in the opening of Brasília. He will leave New York on a special VARIG Brasília Inauguration flight. The plane will stop briefly in Washington, D. C., and then fly directly to Brasília. After the ceremonies have been completed, Mr. Medaglia and the other guests will be brought back to the United States in the same VARIG plane.

To commemorate the occasion of the opening of the new capital, the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau in New York is publishing a booklet entitled "Brasília: Centenary Dream Comes True in Four Years." Copies of this booklet will be sent to those writing for them.

More Data on City

Much has appeared in the pages of the *Brazilian Bulletin* concerning the new capital city. There is a good deal more that can be written about this epic saga of the mid-twentieth century. Like all important events, the facts arrange themselves in a logical sequence for narration. Some of the details not yet offered in this periodical now follow.

On April 4, 1955, President Kubitschek, then a candidate for the highest office Brazil can bestow, delivered a campaign speech in the little town of Jataí, in the State of Goiás. During the discussion period, he was asked if it was his intention to construct the new national capital in the State of Goiás. Once elected, he took the first steps when he requested the well known attorney, San Tiago Dantas, to draw up a bill preparing for the transfer of the capital into the interior of the country as foreseen in the Brazilian Constitution.

The idea of moving the capital inland is an old one and had been entertained by persons in all walks of life. The first capital of Brazil was Bahia. Rio de Janeiro became the capital in 1763.

NOVACAP Formed

The project itself was to be carried out by a national authority. On September 19, 1956, the Urbanization Company of the New Capital was formed. This is the legal name of NOVACAP, which everyone recognizes as the builder of Brasília. Its energetic head is Dr. Israel Pinheiro, who has been with it from its first hours.

The public competition for a pilot plan, or scheme of development of the new city, to be built on a miraculously level stretch of ground, was won by the most renowned Brazilian city planner, Professor Lúcio Costa. In less than two years the construction effort surpassed even the most optimistic expectations.

Everyone knows of the design of Brasília, an expansion of the primary gesture used by those who mark a spot: two axes crossing each other at right angles, "the very sign of the cross." But there is also a triangle, the traditional form of equilibrium.

Three Powers Triangle

This triangle makes up the area known as the Plaza of the Three Powers. Here places are reserved for the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial branches. As they are laid out the executive branch and the Supreme Court each form a base. The Federal Congress with its separate units for the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies comprises the apex.

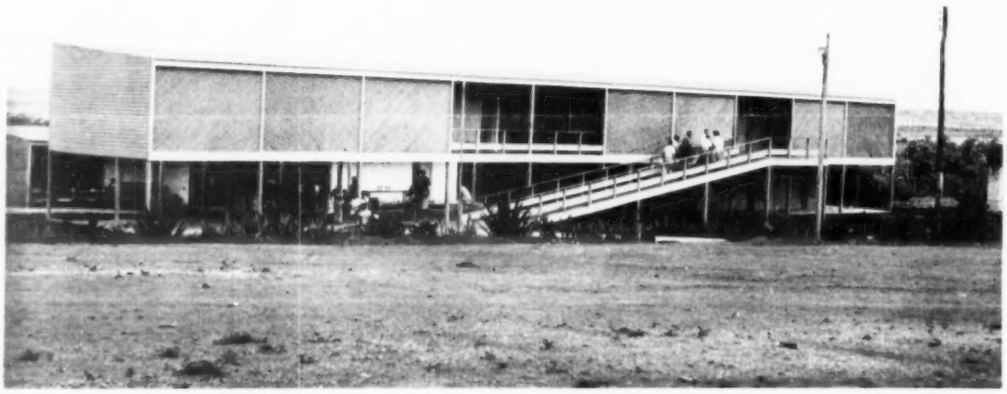
All construction and all services that properly belong to urbanization are in the charge of NOVACAP. This include the general layout of the streets and blocks, the installation of parks and playgrounds, the various utilities services, as water, light and power, sewers and paving. Also, of course, the construction of the Federal Administration complex.

Cost of Brasília

The total cost of the works up to the date of the transfer of the capital is estimated at Cr$8,000,000,000. This sum, as well as that forecast for the general construction plan, will be covered by receipts from the sale of lots in Brasília. In view of the fact that these sales are being carried out on the installment plan with a down payment of twenty per cent and then regular monthly payments in accordance with general Brazilian real estate market practice, NOVACAP was able to raise mortgage money from the Banco do Brasil.

Based on the average prices of residential and business lots being sold in Brasília, NOVACAP expects to cash in Cr$24,000,000,000. This will more than enable it to pay its obligations. Since the Cr$8,000,000,000 are being spread out over the five-year term of the current administration, average annual expenditures will come to a little over Cr$1,500,000,000. This is a relatively small sum in terms of overall budgetary expenditures of the country.

A Functioning School in the New Capital



Education cannot wait for the formal ceremonies making Brasília the functioning nerve center of Brazil. Instruction had to be provided as soon as the first workers moved their young families into the provisional living quarters set up for them. Teachers, too,had to be brought in. These were assigned by the Federal Ministry of Education. Shown above is a two-story school house for children on the elementary level. Part of the instruction is given in the open air, as the alcoves in the lower story at the left show. The lattice work on the upper story provides shade, admits air and light and gives shelter during the rains. At the base of the ramp a class is lined up with its teacher. On the ramp a group of visitors are making a tour of the new school house.

Layout of Blocks

The urban plan of the capital may be thus described: On the North-South highway axis there are thirty double square blocks, ninety-four superblocks, ninety-one blocks of one and two-family residences, eighty-eight blocks of local business property, fourteen blocks of commercial property and twenty-six blocks of property for commercial and residential use. The East-West axis also is divided into equally impressive segments.

The first building to be completed was the Palace of the Dawn, the official residence of the President of Brazil. Its architect, Oscar Niemeyer, sought to adapt the principles of simplicity and purity characteristic of the great works of architecture of the past. Most attention was given to the columns. The Palace is universally regarded as a true masterpiece of modern Brazilian architecture.

Education

Not much has been written on education in Brasília. NOVACAP now maintains two public schools on the elementary level and two secondary schools. These are filled with the children of the engineers and laborers who are doing the construction work.

The Ministry of Education and Culture plans four grade schools for each group of 15,000 residents. Each of these grade schools will have a capacity of 480 pupils. In addition, there will be four kindergartens with 160 pupils in each of them.

Since the city is arranged into blocks, each such unit, with a population of from 2,500 to 3,000 persons, will have a grade school and a kindergarten. Thus, every child will find school facilities near his residence. There will be no need to cross streets since the distance from home to school will never be more than 300 feet.

Park-Schools

Each group of four grade schools will have its park-school. These units will provide activity programs for 1,920 pupils. The children will be able to engage in outdoor work, recreation, games, choral singing, library and group and artistic activities. In the park school there will be a pavilion of industrial arts and a group devoted to physical education, recreation and games.

There will also be a social activities group which will concentrate on singing, dancing, music, theatre and clubs. A children's library and museum are included in the plan.

Every 45,000 inhabitants will have a secondary education center with a capacity for 2,250 students in secondary education. This center will comprise: 1) a comprehensive middle school offering academic subjects, commercial, technico-industrial, agricultural and normal or pedagogic courses; 2) a cultural center with theatre and expositions; 3) library and museum; 4) center of physical education and athletics; 5) medical services; 6) administrative council and refectory.

Hospital Facilities

Brasília will have a completely modern hospital of 260 beds. Considered as merely the first unit of the local hospital network, the building is expected to be ready some time this year. Its facilities will be used mainly for routine care and preventive medicine. The district hospital will consist of a group of mobile units, a health unit, and emergency room, a surgical center, recovery rooms and sections for diagnosis and treatment. Other hospitals are also planned.

Planaltina and Luziânia are losing their places as registration offices of Brasília's vital statistics. Up to now it has been jokingly said that no one may be born or die in the new city. At least no one could have births or death registered. These were done at the two Goiânia towns just mentioned. The local cemetery contains only two graves, those of the builder of the "Jungle Highway," the road to Belem, and his chauffeur, both killed in a tragic accident while on an inspection trip.

City Ready for Fête

Down to the smallest details the planners have provided for the smooth running of a large and vital city. On April 21, the inauguration will be held and Brazil will have a new capital. Thus is history written!

On June 30, 1959, during the

Pausing on Way to School

The three youngsters, staring at one of the many eye-opening events that take place frequently in Brasília, are students in the local schools of the new capital. The girl with the jumper proudly proclaims that she is a student in the Ginásio Brasília. This means that she is at least in the fifth grade. Primary school in Brazil runs from grades one through four. Ginásio is the next level. The jacket on the boy at the right is indicative of the fact that at times the climate of Brasília becomes cold enough for warm garments.

Practical Shop in Brasília

Business will go on wherever people gather with merchandise and money. Here is a new shop open for business even before the street has been graded and the sidewalk paved. The operator of this shop knows the economic wants of Brasília's customers. He is selling plastics by the meter, most of it for table tops. A lot of kitchen furniture in the new capital is still makeshift, and a colorful table covering is homelike and cheerful. Shown on the left are valises and travel bags. Many an impecunious worker who arrived with a bundle, rope tied, visits the folks back home with a new suitcase and an airline travel bag. The shop takes its name from the Paranoá River, close to the new city. Note the butterfly columns of the Palace of the Dawn.

inauguration of several new buildings in Brasilia, President Kubitschek traced in retrospect the founding of the city and analyzed the present and future stages of its development. He made the following observations:

Just a Beginning

"Brasilia is not the end but the beginning. I say and I repeat, and in the future these words will be better understood than they are today—Brasilia could not have been postponed. But, for the sake of argument, even if the men of today could not see the new city, condemning it for this reason would be the same as condemning the planting of the seed of a tree which would fructify only after the hand of the planter had turned to ashes.

"Even if this tree, growing before our eyes with its promising branches, took a century to grow, we should not have erred in planting it. I understand that some people doubt the wisdom of this undertaking. The reason for moving the Capital to the center of the country is a reason of faith, of confidence in Brazil. He who has faith in Brazil believes in Brasilia.

"I have faith in this country. The faith that Brazil inspires in me is what makes me face struggles and weariness and increases my resistance. I am not unaware that the difficulties which surround us are heavy. Who knows them better than I? But I have faith and am supported by men of faith.

"To the Great Brazil"

"Here is the New Capital! Here is Brasilia! It is not the end or objective of our struggle but the initial milestone on the hard and difficult journey to the great Brazil."

Mr. Tad Szulc, Rio de Janeiro correspondent for the New York Times, writing with the dedication of Brasilia in prospect, said:

"The symbolism of Brasilia is pointed up by the occasion of Dr. Kubitschek's rainy-day visit. He came then to witness the arrival of four motor columns from the four compass points of Brazil over roads that he had ordered built. It had at last become possible to cross this vast country overland from end to end.

Praise for President

The building of the roads, despite jungles, deserts and tremendous distances, was a modern epic of territorial conquest worthy of Brazil's *Bandeirantes* who blazed the first trails into the unkown interior in the sixteenth century. Equally impressive was the fact that, when Dr. Kubitschek stood in Brasilia greeting the motorcades moving in from the south, north, east and west, he was seeing Brazilian-built trucks, buses and jeeps driving on Brazilian-made tires and burning Brazilian-refined fuel. In Dr. Kubitschek's four years in office, this nation has undergone a transformation — both material and psychological— that has no parallel in modern Latin America.

A nation with more than 65,000,000 inhabitants, growing in population by nearly 2,000,000 annually, and rich in resources, Brazil was obviously bound to develop, sooner or later. But the forward urge under Dr. Kubitschek has given Brazilians a national pride that never existed before.

In the early Nineteen Forties, Stefan Zweig, the Austrian writer, published a book titled "Brazil, the Country of the Future," and the Brazilian comment was that Brazil would *always* be the country of the future, but never one of the present.

Change in Attitude

The bitter joke was illustrative of a national attitude of resignation and self-doubt. Talking with a foreigner, Brazilians inevitably made self-deprecating remarks, perhaps to beat the foreigner to any expression of criticism or condescension. Along with them often came what Brazilian call *ufanismo* ("bragging") about the great resources dormant in the soil and the great future that some indefinable day would be Brazil's.

But the past four years have seen a subtle change. Quietly, the *ufanismo* has been replaced by a more mature pride in tangible accomplishments and a new faith that, indeed, there is nothing that Brazilians cannot tackle successfully. And suddenly, Brazilians came to feel that they, too, had a Manifest Destiny.

Popular Catch Phrase

That catch phrase of the United States' expansive period, "Manifest Destiny," in a slightly awkward Portuguese translation, is gaining currency in speeches and editorials of Brazilian newspapers. When President Eisenhower visited here in February, the remark that impressed Brazilians most in all his speeches was, significantly, his allusion to the day when Brazil would shift from being a debtor nation to being a world creditor. They are beginning to think of their nation as a great world power-to-be. And, if this country goes on growing demographically and developing economically and politically as it has in recent years, it will inevitably reach that status during the lifetime of this generation."

Enthusiasm Everywhere

The above extract may be called typical of the enthusiasm which Mr. Szulc shows in his article which appeared in the New York Times magazine section of April 3. It has been observed many times that the bold promise of the new capital seizes the imagination of all who see it.

The press has contained relatively little about the workers whose brawn has done the actual erection work. These men and their families, where they have followed, live not in Brasilia but in what is popularly known as the Free City. Its official name is Bandeirante Nucleus. And they are pioneers in the very real sense.

Some of them look upon themselves as adventurers. They say frankly that they have come believing that economic opportunity exists there and they mean to find personal rewards of the kind that come to the daring and hardworking. But as they have seen the results of their combined efforts, a kind of pride has come over them which has bound them all together in a community.

Community of Workers

The makeshift city they live in provides them with all types of services. They have a range of recreations that run from the conventional motion picture theaters to night clubs and dance halls. Once the construction work, or at least most of it, comes to a halt, most of them will go elsewhere to seek a livelihood. Some will be absorbed into the maintenance force required by every city. When the city opens, these workers will be among those who will cheer the loudest.

Novacap's Available Financial Resources Have Originated in a Variety of Projects

Total expenditures upon the new Federal Capital up to and including Inauguration Day is estimated at Cr$8,000,000,000. As against this sum, Novacap, the Authority in charge, has been allotted certain resources. These include:

1. A special credit of Cr$125,000,000, provided for it by Law No. 2,874, which covers the expenses of organization, installation and getting the Authority's services started.

2. An issue of 700,000 "Brasilia Bonds" having a face value of Cr$1,000 each, with interest at eight per cent per annum and a ten per cent bonus. These bonds are convertible into "Real Estate Bonds." The issue was guaranteed by the Federal Government and was sold through authorized band and stock brokers. From the sale of these bonds Cr$385,557,000 were realized.

3. A loan from the United States Export-Import Bank in the amount of US$10,000,000, bearing interest at five and one-half per cent per annum based on the unpaid balance. This fifteen-year loan is guaranteed by the Brazilan Government. Its purpose was to help finance the acquisition of machinery, equipment, capital goods and services from the United States for use in the construction of Brasilia, including steel structural framework.

4. Agreements based on the policy of decentralization of resources were made with the National Highway Department and the National Railway Department, the Department of Agriculture and the National Institute of Public Education for certain specific projects. These are contained in the national highway and railway plans, and that of expanding the primary school system of the country.

5. Sale of 80,000 real-estate lots making up the area of the city.

This last item alone assures the self-financing of the Novacap project. These parcels, when sold at the average price of Cr$300,000 each, will produce receipts of about Cr$24,000,000,000. This is a much greater sum than the estimated cost of the over-all works the Authority is required to build, a figure cited as Cr$16,000,000,000.

Cocoa Advances To High for Year

Manufacturers Are Reported As Buying to Firm Costs: Demand Is Seen as Good

Cocoa trading on the New York Cocoa Exchange hit a high for the year earlier this month when spot prices advanced 0.65 cent a pound and lifted Bahias to 27.6 cents on April 6. Later in the month prices receded slightly from this high.

Up Almost Daily Limit

According to the commodities reporter of the New York Times short covering, manufacturer buying for price fixing and stop loss purchasing sent prices soaring. On the day Bahias were lifted to their high point, prices climbed as much as 90 points, that is, hundredths of a cent a pound. The daily limit is 100 points.

All observers agree that demand by European and United States manufacturers for cocoa beans at rising prices has brought active buying into the cocoa futures market. Russian bloc countries also have been reported as buying cocoa.

Forecast Made

A respected objective source has released data on production and consumption. The Foreign Agricultural Organization of the United Nations predicts that world production of cocoa will reach a record of 898,500 tons in the 1959-60 season, or about two per cent above the preceding season.

World consumer demand is believed to be greater than this. The F.A.O. sees possible world grindings of cocoa beans in the calendar year 1960 of 841,200 tons. This would be 26,400 tons greater than the projected grindings for 1959 of 814,800 tons, yet 57,300 tons less than anticipated needs. World production in the 1959-60 growing season recorded an increase of 17,500 tons in absolute figures over 1958-59.

Last year, Brazilian grown cocoa fluctuated around a price in the mid- and upper-thirties cents a pound in the New York wholesale market.

Abundant Good Will

Sixteen-year-old Arthur J. Collingsworth, whose volunteer activities as a one-boy public relations person for the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau in New York have won the acclaim of his elders who are working to bring the United States and Brazil closer together, is shown above as he arrived at Galeão Airport in Rio de Janeiro aboard a VARIG plane to begin a tour of Brazil, the country he has helped to publicize from his home town of Tecumseh, Michigan. He called upon the Kubitschek family and saw many tourist attractions of the country he has grown so fond of. Mr. Rubem Berta, president of VARIG, interviewed him for Brazilian TV.

Coffee Quotas

(*From Page* 1)

The International Coffee Agreement was set up in Washington on September 23 of last year by the world's major coffee producing nations. Its aim is to hold prices firm by balancing supplies with demand.

In another development Brazil's coffee exports for the first quarter this year fell thirteen per cent below the level of the like period last year.

Volume and dollar income fell by the same percentage as the price remained about the same. Exports in the first quarter of 1960 amounted to 3,810,000 bags, with an estimated value of US$163,700,000. This compared unfavorably wih exports in the first quarter of 1959 of 4,377,000 bags worth US$188,600,000.

A NEW WOOD PULP PLANT IN THE STATE OF PARANA

Lutcher S. A., Celulose e Papel, has signed a contract with Hedeager Bosworth do Brasil S. A., for the construction of a new cellulose plant located in Guarapuava, State of Paraná.

Brazil's Exhibits

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perts all agree that Brasília will become the hemisphere's number one tourist attraction.

Other materials at the exhibit will show Brasília as a functioning city. The working and living accommodations of the government employees who have recently been transferred to it will be visually presented. Sketches will show the layout of the city from its original planning stage to its present point of completion.

U. S. COLLEGE STUDENTS: STUDY IN BRAZIL OFFERED

New York University is accepting applications for its second "Junior Year in Brazil" program at the University of Bahia in São Salvador. The program was organized last year, to offer American students degree credits at their home colleges while studying the civilization of Brazil. Undergraduates in any recognized American college or university who will have completed their sophomore year by June are eligible.

Americas' Week Begins April 18

The Seventieth Anniversary Is Celebrated This Year: Brasília Opens on 21

The week beginning Monday, April 18, will be celebrated as Pan American Week throughout all the Americas. Special significance is attached to the observance this year as it marks the seventieth anniversary of the inter-American organization which is now known as the Organization of American States. In commemoration, the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau has been presenting films in its Sara Kubitschek Auditorium daily since April 11. Many diplomats have attended.

Activities Listed

Traditionally, April 14 has been known as Pan American Day and is celebrated as a day of inter-American friendship and cooperation. This year, it is noted, Pan American Week will include within it April 21, which is the date for the inauguration of Brasília, which coincides with Tiradentes Day, "the day of the martyr of Brazilian independence."

His Excellency Walther Moreira Salles, the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, will be host at a luncheon to all the representatives of the Organization of American States and Canada to mark the transfer of Brazil's capital to the interior State of Goiás.

Coffee Day

On Tuesday, April 19, there will be the traditional celebration of Coffee Day at the Pan American Union Building in Washington. This day is set aside annually to symbolize the importance of the coffee industry to Latin America.

Special exercises will be held to celebrate Pan American Week throughout the hemisphere. In the United States there will be exhibits and events commemorating the anniversary week. New York City, which has always been a leader in Pan American good will, will have daily events during the entire seven-day period. They have been organized by Mr. Richard C. Patterson Jr., the New York City Commissioner of Commerce and Public Events.

OPPORTUNITIES IN BRAZILIAN TRADE

The Brazilian Government Trade Bureau has received the following inquiries from businessmen in Brazil, who desire to export or import the products listed below. These inquiries are published as received and no representation is made as to standings of listed firms. We suggest that the parties interested write directly to these firms, via airmail, as well as to this office, at 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

BUYERS WANTED

WOODS IN GENERAL (logs, rough and finished lumber)—Blolsi, Oliveira & Araujo, Caixa Postal 597, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil.

JABORANDI LEAVES—Lago & Cia., Rua Paiandu 904, Teresina, Piauí, Brazil.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS and other products (including cattle hoofs, horns and urea and automatic electric showers), A. Phenney C. Silva, Av. Presidente Vargas 968, São Paulo, Brazil.

TIMBER — Hardwoods, fine woods, woods in general, Sociedade Exportadora de Madeiras e Café Ltda., Caixa Postal 9, Vitoria, Espirito Santo, Brazil. Cable Address: "Semcal."

FABRICS, YARNS (woolen and linen textiles including carded, worsted and tropical fabrics; woolen yarns)—Lanifício Pirituba S. A., Caixa Postal 600, São Paulo, Brazil. Cable Address: "Lanituba."

SISAL TWINE — P. Keglevich de Buzin, Caixa Postal 2186, Porto Alegre, Brazil. Cable Address: "Keglevich."

PRODUCTS OF N.E. BRAZIL (including sisal fibers, hides and skins, anatto seeds, castor beans, processed shell)—E. Gerson S. A., Caixa Postal 8, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil. Cable Address: "Ersson."

ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS (blood-meal, meat, fish, lives, hoof and horn meal)—Rami—Rações Animais Representações Ltda., Av. Pres. Antonio Carlos 615—Grupo 903, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address: "Ramiton."

BRAZILIAN PRODUCTS (including mica, strawflowers, honey, sweet potato cookies, pine)—Comercial e Exportadora "Ramos Ltda.", Caixa Postal 4869, São Paulo, Brazil.

SELLERS WANTED

CHEMICALS; also pharmaceuticals, insecticides and machinery for the pharmaceutical industry, Comercial Sebastião Correia de Mello S. A., Caixa Postal 62, Natal, RN, Brazil.

"TRADE OPPORTUNITIES"
for American firms

The Brazilian Government Trade Bureau also accepts advertisements from U.S. firms wishing to reach interested parties in Brazil in its weekly "BOLETIM AMERICANO", in Portuguese, widely distributed in Brazil. U.S. firms wishing to import Brazilian products and desiring to use these facilities are invited to write to: Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

LAND & REAL ESTATE

LAND NEAR BRASILIA—Lots of 450 to 500 sq. meters offered at around US$220.00. Complete details from: Public Relations Dept., Cidade Parque America, Rua 24 de Maio 208, And. 4, São Paulo, Brazil.

RANCHLANDS IN MATO GROSSO —Various areas of land, as well as a developed ranch, for sale in favorable locations. Maria da Gloria E. da Costa Curvo, Rua Candido Mariano 716, Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

LAND NEAR BRASILIA—5500 acres in township of Planaltina, 20 miles from new Federal District. English translation and legalization of documents done at American Embassy in Rio. J. M. D'Agostino, 7 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

LAND NEAR VOLTA REDONDA — A 3,120 and a 7,520-sq. meter tract adjacent to Volta Redonda for sale. Other tracts available near Brasilia. Joaquim Couto, Caixa Postal 3385, São Paulo, Brazil.

COFFEE PLANTATION—A 1,440-acre coffee plantation in Paraná is offered for $200,000. Already in production, the property is offered with equipment, etc. Details from: Waldemar Monteiro, Rua Buenos Aires 20—S/503, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

LAND IN MATO GROSSO — Virgin land suitable for tropical crops and cattle in central and northern Mato Grosso. Price: 75 cents per acre and up; minimum purchase 500 acres. Brazilian American Estates, Inc., 1270 Broadway, New York 1, N. Y. Telephone: LOngacre 5-2969.

MATO GROSSO & GOIAS—Large and small tracts of land, farms, ranches and estates for sale in Mato Grosso and near Brasilia. Climate and soil suitable for farming, stockraising, etc. Honorato Menon, Agronomist, Caixa Postal 5705, São Paulo, Brazil.

BEACH DEVELOPMENT—Soon to be made accessible by new highways, the São Lourenço Beach area offers unlimited possibilities for development as a seaside resort to serve São Paulo and the Paraíba Valley. Topography, fresh water supply, proximity to building supplies all claimed as excellent. A total of 37,330,181 square meters are for sale. S. Capelossi, Caixa Postal 3504, São Paulo, Brazil.

IRON ORE BEDS—153 acres in the state of Rio de Janeiro containing rich deposits of calcite is offered for sale. Price of Cr$15,000,000 includes equipment and buildings. M. Camargo, 11 Riverside Drive (16TE), New York 23, N. Y. Telephone: Trafalgar 4-7330.

REPRESENTATIVES

Will represent in Brazil exporters of dried green peas, caustic soda flakes, chemical products, naphtaline, raw materials, foodstuffs, etc. Sete Mares Importação-Exportação Ltda., Caixa Postal 7323, São Paulo, Brazil. Cable Address: "Fonteboa."

Space salesman sought in U. S. for the "Reporter Filatélico," a stamp-collectors' magazine with wide Latin American distribution. Frederico C. Ortweiler, Reporter Filatélico, Caixa Postal 1491, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil.

MISCELLANEOUS

TYPIST—Fast, experienced typist in English, Portuguese, Spanish and French will do theses, manuscripts, papers, etc. Miss da Costa, Plaza 4-1234, Ext. 2315, in New York. Evenings, Saturdays and Sundays: Olympia 7-8440.

POSITION WANTED—Brazilian, with background in accounting, insurance, radio repair, masonry and painting, wishes to live and work in U. S. Speaks Portuguese, French, Spanish, Italian, German and English. Antonio Damasceno Feitosa, Rua José Bonifácio 367—And. 5, São Paulo, Brazil.

INVESTMENT — Investing partner sought for the building of a swimming pool in São Paulo. A. Missiroli, Rua Vasco da Gama 68—s/6, São Paulo, Brazil.

PHARMACEUTICAL LICENSEE — Drug manufacturer seeks royalty arrangements with U. S. firms for production of their formulae. Comercial Sebastião Correia de Mello S.A., Rua Teotonio Freire 215, Natal, RN, Brazil.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT — This firm manufactures and acts as exclusive agents for the railroad industry. Will consider offers for representation and manufacture of items under license. Evesantos — Equipamento Ferroviario Ltda., Caixa Postal 226, São Paulo, Brazil.

ASSISTANT—Brazilian, 26, with engineering and business background, offers services to individual or company that has investment or business plans in Brazil. Has good contacts. J. Lopes, P. O. Box 11, Inglewood, Calif.

MAP OF MATO GROSSO—35 x 35 inches, showing many of the new roads and communities. Postpaid $3.00. R. E. Harden, 2320 Green Street, Merced, Calif.

PLANT ENGINEER, OPERATIONS — American, with M. E., 10 years experience in Brazil, married, wishes to return permanently to Brazil. Write P. O. Box 62, Highland, Illinois, for details.

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